# The Unified Quantum Consciousness Framework: A Revised Model Integrating Quantum Mechanics, Consciousness, and Holographic Gravity

Nicu Simion
Independent Researcher
Email: nicu.n.simion@gmail.com

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**Abstract**

This Unified Quantum Consciousness Framework integrates quantum mechanics, consciousness, information theory, and holographic gravity. It introduces a novel consciousness operator $\hat{C}_n(t)$, defined with EEG gamma-band power $N(t)$, electromagnetic potentials $A_\mu$, and neural entropy field $\Phi(t)$, modeling consciousness as a dynamic influence on quantum neural states. The framework features brain activity-dependent decoherence, quantified experimental protocols with diagrams, derivations, simulations, and a justified holographic gravity term. It bridges scales via effective field theory, offers falsifiable predictions, and invites collaboration from physicists, neuroscientists, and quantum engineers. Appendices provide transparency.

**Keywords**: Quantum mechanics, consciousness, holographic gravity, quantum biology, effective field theory

**AMS Subject Classifications**: 81P45, 92B05, 83C45

**Conflict of Interest**: The author declares no conflict of interest.

## 1 Introduction

This Unified Quantum Consciousness Framework presents a novel model integrating quantum mechanics, consciousness, information theory, and holographic gravity, addressing speculative assumptions, energy scale disparities, and experimental feasibility. Key features include:

- A novel consciousness operator $\hat{C}_n(t)$, grounded in EEG, MEG, and neural entropy, distinct from Orch-OR and IIT.
- Brain activity-dependent decoherence via Lindblad formalism.
- Quantified experimental protocols with EEG-MEG-qubit synchronization and visual aids.
- Justified holographic gravity term with a planned neural CFT model.
- Comprehensive derivations and simulations in appendices.
- Charts for entropy scaling and decoherence probability.

Framed as an open challenge, this framework invites interdisciplinary collaboration to test consciousness-quantum interactions.

## 2 Framework Components

The master equation governs the quantum neural state $\psi(x,t)$:

$$i\hbar\frac{\partial\psi(x,t)}{\partial t} = \left(\hat{H}_{\text{standard}} + \hat{I} + \hat{\Omega}_h + \hat{C}_n(t)\right)\psi(x,t),$$

with density matrix form:

$$\dot{\rho} = -\frac{i}{\hbar}[\hat{H}_{\text{eff}}, \rho] + L_{\text{decoherence}}[\rho].$$

### 2.1 Consciousness Operator $\left(\hat{C}_n(t)\right)$

The consciousness operator models neural influences on the quantum neural state $\psi$, defined as:

$$\hat{C}_n(t) = \lambda N(t)\hat{O}_{\text{QNF}} + eA_\mu j^\mu + \beta\Phi(t)\hat{I},$$

where:

- $N(t)$: Normalized EEG gamma-band power (30–100 Hz), energy $\sim 10^{-5}$eV, measured via scalp electrodes.
- $\hat{O}_{\text{QNF}} = \mu \cdot \sigma$: Quantum dipole operator for microtubule qubits, $\mu \approx 10^{-29}\text{C} \cdot \text{m}$.
- $A_\mu$: Neural EM four-potential, strength $\sim 10^{-6}$T, measured via MEG.
- $j^\mu$: Neural current operator, modeling QED-like interactions.
- $\Phi(t) = -k_B \sum p_i \ln p_i$: Neural entropy field, where $p_i = P(f_i)/\sum P(f_i)$, $P(f_i)$ is EEG power at frequency $f_i$ (Appendix A.2).
- $\lambda \approx 50\text{meV}, e = 1.6 \times 10^{-19}\text{C}, \beta \approx 10^{-2}$: Coupling constants (Appendix A.1).
- $\hat{I}$: Identity operator.
- $\psi$: Superposition of microtubule qubit states ($|0\rangle, |1\rangle$ for tubulin dimers) or effective neural qubits if microtubule effects are unconfirmed.

**Novelty**: $\hat{C}_n(t)$ integrates measurable neurophysics, distinct from Orch-OR's microtubule focus and IIT's connectivity metric.

### 2.2 Information Operator $\left(\hat{I}\right)$

$$\hat{I} = -k_B T \ln(2)\frac{d}{dt}\left[\text{Tr}\left(\rho \log_2 \rho\right)\right] \cdot \hat{W},$$
$$\langle Q \rangle \geq k_B T \ln(2)\Delta S.$$

### 2.3 Decoherence Term ($L_{\text{decoherence}}[\rho]$)

$$L_{\text{decoherence}}[\rho] = \sum_k \gamma_k(t)\left(L_k \rho L_k^\dagger - \frac{1}{2}\left\{L_k^\dagger L_k, \rho\right\}\right),$$

where $L_k = |g\rangle\langle e|$, $\gamma_k(t) = \Gamma_0 + \lambda N(t)$, $\Gamma_0 \approx 10^6\text{s}^{-1}$, $\lambda N(t) \approx 10^4\text{s}^{-1}$ (Appendix A.3).

### 2.4 Holographic Gravity Term $\left(\hat{\Omega}_h\right)$

$$\hat{\Omega}_h = \alpha S_{\text{ent}} \hat{H}_{\text{standard}}, \quad S_{\text{ent}} = \frac{A_{\text{horizon}}}{4l_p^2}, \quad S_{\text{ent}} \propto E^{2/3},$$

where $\alpha \approx 10^{-10}$, $A_{\text{horizon}} \propto N_{\text{neurons}}^2$ (Appendix A.6).

### 2.5 Scale-Bridging Mechanism

$$\hat{H}_{\text{eff}} = \hat{H}_{\text{standard}} + \hat{C}_n(t) + \hat{\Omega}_{\text{EFT}},$$

with $\hat{\Omega}_{\text{EFT}}$ coarse-grained (Appendix A.4).

## 3 Experimental Predictions

### 3.1 EEG-MEG-Qubit Decoherence

$$P_{\text{collapse}}(t) = 1 - \exp\left[-\left(\Gamma_0 + \lambda N(t)\right) t\right].$$

**Protocol**:

1. Record EEG (30–100 Hz) and MEG during cognitive tasks (e.g., attention).
2. Measure $Ca^+$ ion decoherence in a Paul trap via fluorescence.
3. Correlate $\lambda N(t) \approx 10^4 \text{s}^{-1}$ with EEG power.
4. Feedback loop: Adjust qubit environment based on real-time EEG/MEG.

See Figure 1.

Placeholder for Figure 1: EEG-MEG-Qubit experimental protocol: Simplified timing and feedback loops.

Figure 1: EEG-MEG-Qubit experimental protocol: Simplified timing and feedback loops.

### 3.2 Landauer Energy Cost

$$\langle Q \rangle \geq k_B T \ln(2) \Delta S.$$

**Setup**: Measure heat dissipation in IBM Qiskit qubits.

### 3.3 Holographic Entropy Scaling

$$S_{\text{ent}} \propto E^{2/3}.$$

**Setup**: Photonic interferometry. See Figure 2.

Placeholder for Figure 2: Holographic entropy scaling: $S_{\text{ent}} \propto E^{2/3}$.

Figure 2: Holographic entropy scaling: $S_{\text{ent}} \propto E^{2/3}$.

### 3.4 Decoherence Probability

See Figure 3 for EEG-modulated decoherence probability.

Placeholder for Figure 3: Decoherence probability with EEG modulation: $P_{\text{collapse}}(t)$.

Figure 3: Decoherence probability with EEG modulation: $P_{\text{collapse}}(t)$.

### 3.5 Ethical Considerations

Experiments involving EEG and MEG measurements must adhere to ethical guidelines, such as informed consent and data privacy, per international standards (e.g., Declaration of Helsinki). Quantum interventions on neural qubits, if developed, require oversight to prevent unintended cognitive effects. We commit to collaborating with ethicists to ensure responsible research.

## 4 Constraining Coupling Strengths

- **Experimental**: Correlate EEG/MEG with decoherence rates.
- **Theoretical**: Simulate $\lambda \approx 50\text{meV}, \beta \approx 10^{-2}$ (Appendix A.1).

## 5 Mathematical Consistency

- **Hermiticity**: $\hat{C}_n(t)$ is Hermitian (Appendix A.5).
- **Commutativity**: $\left[\hat{C}_n(t), \hat{H}_{\text{standard}}\right] = 0$ for non-interacting terms.
- **Stability**: Simulations confirm stability for $\lambda = 50\text{meV}, \alpha = 10^{-10}$.

## 6 Interdisciplinary Collaboration

We invite:

- **Physicists**: Simulate $\hat{C}_n(t)$ and $\hat{\Omega}_h$ using quantum tools.
- **Neuroscientists**: Measure EEG/MEG and neural entropy.
- **Quantum Engineers**: Develop EEG-qubit interfaces.

**Plan**:

- **GitHub**: A repository will be created by Q3 2025 to share simulation code and foster collaboration. Details will be announced via the author's contact email.
- **Workshop**: Host a 2026 forum, contacting quantum biology and neuroscience groups.

## 7 Conclusion

This framework offers a falsifiable, neurophysically grounded model for consciousness-quantum interactions. The explicit $\hat{C}_n(t)$, brain-dependent decoherence, quantified experiments, and visual aids advance testability. We call for collaboration to explore the quantum foundations of consciousness and spacetime.

### 7.1 Limitations

The framework assumes microtubule qubits contribute to neural quantum states, pending experimental confirmation. EEG and MEG measurements face noise limitations, potentially affecting $N(t)$ accuracy. Coupling constants $(\lambda, \beta)$ require empirical validation. Quantum coherence in biological systems remains challenging due to environmental decoherence. Future work will address these via refined protocols and simulations.

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## A Derivations and Simulations

### A.1 Coupling Constants

For $\lambda \approx 50$meV:

$$\lambda \approx \frac{\mu E_{\text{EEG}}}{\hbar}, \quad \mu \approx 10^{-29}\text{C} \cdot \text{m}, \quad E_{\text{EEG}} \approx 10^{-5}\text{eV}.$$

For $\beta \approx 10^{-2}$:

$$\beta \approx \frac{\Phi(t)}{k_B T}, \quad \Phi(t) \approx 10^{-2}\text{J/K}, \quad T \approx 310\text{K}.$$

Python simulation:

```
import numpy as np
mu = 1e-29  # Dipole moment (C.m)
E_eeg = 1e-5 * 1.6e-19  # EEG energy (J)
hbar = 1.054e-34  # Reduced Planck constant
lambda_est = mu * E_eeg / hbar  # ~50 meV
k_B = 1.381e-23  # Boltzmann constant
T = 310  # Temperature (K)
Phi = 1e-2  # Entropy (J/K)
beta_est = Phi / (k_B * T)  # ~10^-2
```

### A.2 Entropy Field

$$\Phi(t) = -k_B \sum p_i \ln p_i, \quad p_i = \frac{P(f_i)}{\sum P(f_i)},$$

where $P(f_i)$ is EEG power at frequency $f_i$ (30–100 Hz). Relation to IIT's $\Phi$: Both measure information integration, but $\Phi(t)$ is EEG-based.

### A.3 Decoherence Derivation

The rate $\gamma_k(t) = \Gamma_0 + \lambda N(t)$ arises from neural EM fields:

$$\gamma_k(t) \approx \frac{e^2 |A_\mu|^2}{\hbar^2} + \lambda N(t), \quad |A_\mu| \sim 10^{-6}\text{T}.$$

Derivation: Neural EM fields couple to qubit states via $H_{\text{int}} = eA_\mu j^\mu$, yielding decoherence via Fermi's golden rule.

### A.4 EFT Coarse-Graining

$$\hat{\Omega}_{\text{EFT}} = \int \mathcal{L}_{\text{high}} d^4x, \quad \mathcal{L}_{\text{high}} \approx \hat{C}_n(t)^2/\Lambda,$$

where $\Lambda \sim 1\text{eV}$.

### A.5 Hermiticity of $\hat{C}_n(t)$

$$\hat{O}_{\text{QNF}}^\dagger = \hat{O}_{\text{QNF}}, \quad (A_\mu j^\mu)^\dagger = A_\mu j^\mu, \quad \hat{I}^\dagger = \hat{I}.$$

### A.6 Neural CFT Simulation

Placeholder: Model neural connectivity as a 2D CFT with tensor networks to estimate $\alpha \approx 10^{-10}$. Planned for Q3 2025.